The Work of Assimilating Financial Antagonisms.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

The House Eluding the Civil Rights Nightmare.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1874. Situation of the Financial Struggle-

Longings for Compromise and Stubness of Purpose on Both bides-The Veto of the President a Sword of Damocles-Can Grant Be Fooled? es met, pursuant to adjournment, at one mittee room, the previous session having been held at Senator Morton's quarters in deference to his wishes and on account of his poor health, which was so bad to-day that at one time it to an end: but he railed after the application of restoratives, and, notwitstanding he had not slept a wink last night and was this morning suftering greatly from nervousness and anxiety, he nearly two hours. All the members were present. Senator Merrimon and Mr. Maynard most prominently discussed the question, with frequent expressions adrisory and conciliatory from both Senators Sherman and Morton, Messrs. Clymer and Farwell not saying much. The former Senator exhibited at times a solicitous and exacting nicety which almost amounted to timidity when he hinted a what it was contended should be the action of the Conference. This consideration annoys Senators very much, since it is so frequently urged what the President will or will not do in this or that nity behind their reserved rights and indepen branch of the government. They are outspoken in their indignation, saying that they are not to be controlled nor intimidated by any such consid eration as Executive favor or disapproval, and, in the language of one of them, it was said that "a British Parliament might have had a Cromwell, but an American Congress never. sor even could a Jackson now tamper with the United States Senate." The discussion was thorough, earnest and well tempered during the whole of the committee's sitting, but no conclusion was reached, nor even was any decided approach made to a general good understanding. Nothing, at any rate, looking like a majority agreement or the prospect of an early conclusion has been yet secured; but Senator Morton has evinced a greater spirit of concession and compromise than heretoanything anywhere near what he has contended for in the interests of the monetary demands of the whole country he is determined that the responsibility of present failure shall not rest with him, and to that end he is disposed to go as far as it is right and proper in the solution of this great question." In this apparent inclination of the expansionists to be accommodating will be found the only possibility of a measure, the success of which may bring the wearying suspense of the controversy to a happy conclusion. The question is now regarded increasing solicitude by the President's friends and by the leading republicans. The only proposition which furnishes ground for hope is that which suggests a retirement of greenbacks varying in quantity from thirty-three to thirtyseven and a half per cent of the reissue of nations bank notes. This would, it is confidently asserted by prominent politicians, meet with the President's sanction. But while the arguments are going on it is shrewdly suspected that Grant may be deluded by an adroit measure concocted by the opposition, which will go just far enough to obtain Incoherency of logic and principle. On the other hand, with an appearance of yielding their pecuhar opinions, the expansionists will go far enough to show an earnestness of intent in the work of

oped no successful closing up of the broad chasm which lies between the two dissentient factions of the dominant party can be effected by the strength or spirit of either, and the "do nothing policy" of Senator Boutwell will be the shame of the government for some time to come. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, Speaker Blaine, Congressman Hooper and Senators Carpenter and Howe are at work up tiringly to accomplish a practical result, but the at the bottom of a determined effort to prevent

solving the financial problem, but only to that

point where Grant cannot meet them, and then he will be held accountable to the whole

called relief. The most positive agreement how

ever, which has been reached and which would

give the largest satisfaction if the whole plan of

compromise were carried out, is that which re-

which disturbs the bank reserves in New York city to the extent of about \$40,000,000. This is gen-

erally acknowledged by almost every one as af-

fording the principal reason to President Grant for

a veto of the bill which was recently sent to bim

for his signature. This, if adopted, would remove

the greatest cause of alarm and opposition

tion and largely facilitate its adoption, if it has no

other too radical provision as to the retirement of greenbacks or the fixing of too early a date for

specie resumption. Unless more healthy symp-

to any finance bill on the part of the admi

Richardson Removed from the Treasmry-Nomination of Ex-Solicitor Gen-Bristow To Be Secretary of Finance-The Decapitated Cabinet Of fleer Appointed Judge of the Court of Claims-Partisan Opinions on the

"a consummation so devoutly to be wished."

What has been expected for weeks took place nomination of Colonel B. H. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice W. A. Richardson, who is at the same time appointed to fill the vacancy in the Court of Claims. Since the retirement of Colonel Bristow as Solicitor General, the first appointment made in the organization of the De partment of Justice, he has been engaged principally in practising law. He left public life because it was more profitable to accept the position of attorney of the Texas Pacific Railroad, but soon diszovered that this kind of professional routine did got accord with his taste or judgment and he quietly withdrew. His only ambition has been to be Attorney General, the honorable prestige of which has been valuable to all those was have occupied for which he was to-day nominated he has neither inclination nor desire, and though his name has been sent to the Senate, it has not been done with ais unqualified consent. He fully appreciates the aimculties besetting the omce and is naturally dif Edent about assuming responsibilities for which as is not fitted by a practical knowledge of business and mercantile interests. It has been said that a former Secretary of the Treasury from Kentucky, James Guthrie, was an eminent lawyer, but Mr. Bristow says that Mr. Guthrie had been skilled in business relations by connection with corporaitons and in managing great enterprises, and so was prepared to enter with his legal ability upon a successful administration of the Treasury Departneat. Of the appointment there has been but one opinion expressed to-day, both among republicans democrats, and that is that man of great firmness, integrity and intelicet, that he is zealous, popular and ensient, and his varied experiences have developed

WASHINGTON. In him common sense rare in either professional or official life which will enable him to discharge or official life which will enable him to discharge the duties of the new office with entire credit to the country, if not to the politicians. Of the non-ination of Mr. Richardson to fill the vacancy in the Court of Claims there is much criticism. Judge Loring, a Massachusetts man, already occupies a seat on the bench, and the office now to be filled by right belongs to a Southern man, Judge Milligan, who recently died, being from Tennessee. In benulf of Mr. Richardson it is said Judge Lor-In benalf of Mr. Richardson it is said Judge Lor ing, now over seventy, will retire in a few months and the confirmation of Mr. Richardson would not really add a New England appointment to the a matter of certainty.

On their reception by the Senate the nomina tions of Messrs. Bristow and Richardson were re-spectively reserved to the Finance and Judiciary Committees, by whom they must be reported upon before being confirmed or rejected. Cabinet Meeting and Movements of the

President.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, as the President intends to leave Washington this even-ing for a visit to New York, and there can, con-

the Cabinet session General Bristow had an Interview with the President. The Case of Delegate Cannon, the Mor

mon Congressman-The Charges of Bribery Against Representative Hynes. The House Committee on Elections to-day informally discussed the charges of polygamy against Mr. Cannon, of Utah, and the testimony taken by them on the subject. No vote was reached and no action taken to indicate what the committee will recommend to the House, it being deemed advisa-ble to await a full meeting of all the members.

Mr. Hynes, of Arkansas, will appear before the committee to-morrow in connection with the charges of bribery made against him by John Bradley. The latter was Hynes' opposing candidate, and he sets forth in affidavit that Hynes induced him to withdraw by promising to pay him \$1,500, of which sum he has actually paid only \$500, leaving due the balance.

The Sundry Civil Appropriations. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the following amounts for public buildings at the places named:—Boston Post Office, \$352,027; Boston Custom House, \$25,000; Chicago, \$750,000; Cincinnati, \$600,000; Evansville, Ind., \$50,000; Hartiord, \$150,000; Memphis, \$25,000; New Orleans, \$191,000; New York, \$1,344,207; Omaha, \$2,000; Portland, \$2,000; Philadelphia, \$750,000; St. Louis, \$75,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$183,742; New Haven, \$20,000; Knoxville, \$20,000; State, War and Navy Milwankee, \$38,453. There are several other appropriations, being for the South. About \$7,000,-000 in all are proposed for public buildings, and for general repairs \$200,000. Some of these appropriations include furniture. \$292,680 are inserted for the survey of the boundaries of the Indian reservations, and \$2,332,560 for the Choctaw claim.

The Proposed Conversion of the Island of Mackinsw into a National Park. The Senate has passed a bill, on motion of Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, giving, if it finally becomes a law, to the proposed system of national parks the valuable accession of the Island of Mackinaw in the Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Michigan, The island is the birthplace of Senator Ferry. It is said to be a most beautiful and romantic spot, and eligibly situated for the purposes for which the new park is intended-a parade ground in time of peace and a post for military occupation in time of

The Brooks' Soreheads in Washington Disappointed-The Congressional Com-Reach Little Rock-No Action Probable The representatives of the ousted Arkansas ship of Brooks at Little Rock, but more recently were marshalled here by Judge McClure, are doomed to a disappointment. The vic-tory which they obtained through the active importunity of Senators Clayton and Dorsey in having a committee of investigation appointed by the House to proceed to Arkansas at once, is about to prove an empty one. Mr. Woodward, of the committee, is absent, and Mr. Taylor is sick, while Judge Poland, the Chairman, is rejuctant to start for Arkansas in this hot weather, and, being somewhat advanced in years, is disposed to put off the troublesome trip until the cool weather of the Isl. But this will not serve the purpose of Sheriff Clive and Marshal Sabor, who say that such a course as this will not do them any good, as they must return there at once under this proposed protection if they are to save any of their property and provide for the further protection of their endangered families. It is said that the committee will simply break up without doing anything, but will keep up an appearance of a good intention until Arkansas postulants have retired, when they will maintain a masterly state of inactivity and let the "Arkansas Traveller" go his own way. say that such a course as this will not do them any

Resignation of Solicitor Bandeld. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, tendered his resignation to the President on Sa urday last.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Board of Foreign Missions-A Large Expenditure-Feeling Growing Out of the Swing Heresy

Sr. Louis, June 1, 1874. The attendance at the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was considerably educed, many of the members having gone home Dr. Darling, from the committee to which was referred the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented the report, the statistics of which have been aiready published. Dr. David Irving, Secretary, and Rev. Mr. Rankin, Treasurer, spoke of the work of the Board during the past year, dwelling with gratification on the fact that the Board is free from dept. The latter stated that during the forty-one years of the Board's existence it has expended \$6,250,000, of which sum \$5,100,000 passed through his hands. He said he did not think the through his hands. He said he did not think the
Board could get along next year with the same allowance as of last year. The report was adopted.
The subject of a formula for receiving new members, baptizing inlants, &c., was taken up. The
Assembly was divided as to the advisability of havling any formula whatever, many opposing anything in the shape of ritualism. On motion of Dr.
Darling the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Darling the whole subject was indefinitely posiponed.

Dr. Atwater, Chairman of the Committee on
Seminaries, reported that all the seminaries under
the charge of the Assembly had prospered greatly
during the year. Dr. Green presented a minority
report in the shape of a resolution, to the effect
that the Assembly withhold its sanction of the appointment of Dr. R. W. Patterson to the chair of
Apologetics and Ethics in the Seminary of the
Northwest. Dr. Neison said any man who impeached
the soundness of the theology of Dr. Patterson
touched the apple of the eye of a great many in the
Assembly. (Applause.) Rev. Mr. Kittridge, of
Chicago, heartily concurred in Dr. Neison's remarks. The discussion of both reports was postponed till Wednesday morning.

In the atternoon session considerable feeling
was manifested on the subject of the report of the
Committee on Theological Assemblies, it being understood the objection to Dr. Patterson as Professor of the Seminary of the Northwest was owing
to his champienship of Professor Swing in the late
trouble between the latter gentleman and Professor Patton.

After listening to speeches from a number of
Visiting delegates. The Chairman of the committee

lessor Patton.

After listening to speeches from a number of visiting delegates, the Chairman of the committee to which was referred the report of the Board of Publication, presented an elaborate statement of the work of the Board during the year.

The committee appointed to select the next place of meeting reported that they had chosen the Second church, Cincinnati.

ATD FOR MILL RIVER SUFFERERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The following contributions to the Mill River relief fund have been sent in to us :-Yours truly, C. H. & F. D. BLAKS,
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street,

ANOTHER DAM CARRIED OFF.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1, 1874. The dam of the Colchester wheelworks, in Colchester, broke away yesterday morning, carrying with it a building used as a spoke mill and two bridges. One hundred feet of the most substantial part of the dam, which had been built twenty years and was considered perfectly safe, were carried of.

ROCHEFORT IN NEW YORK.

His Movements Yesterday-A Conference with French Political Leaders-The Proposed Lecture at the Academy of Music.

Yesterday M. Rochefort and his friends visited Fredricks' photograph gallery. After M. Pain had been taken, they proposed taking M. Benedic under the impression that he was the escaped Communist Grousset under an assumed name, and the gentleman felt at length called party then went to another gallery and were taken again, after which they visited the Brothers May, the well-known Communists who, with a party of like choice, spirits have been very A sort of semi-conference took place, and the great French pamphleteer explained the position present time he wished to simply assume the role of a private citizen, and would not endeavor to cause any embarrassment to his friends in France. The present government would go down soon enough of itself without being heiped, and present objects were not so much of political imfamily in Switzerland.

The conference of M. Rochefort with his friends lasted about three hours and much was decided on as to the future course to pursue. After the con-

as to the future course to pursue. After the conference M. Rochefort and his irlends returned to the hotel and prepared for the dinner tendered them by Mr. Pelletier of the Union Républicaine. The dinner took place at six o'clock and lasted until half-past eight. A number of the members of the Union Républicaine were present. The occasion was a social one, and politics for the time being were taboced, no speeches being made of any kind. After the dinner M. Rochefort received some members of various French societies. He was strongly invited to be present at the meeting of one of these which takes place this evening. He declined, however, expressing his limbility to attend, or to take any action in politics just at present. He also declined being present at any banquet in his honor, on the plea already given that money spent in this way, when many of their brethren were suffering from want and misery, would be not only in bad taste, but would be criticised very strongly by their opponents. He adheres to his determination to give the lecture.

Everything has now been settled as to the lecture. It will take place at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. The price of reserved seats, as had been suggested in yesterday's HERALD, it fixed at \$2, and the admission \$1.50. The subject of the lecture will be "The Events in France Since the Fall of the Empire." The whole proceeds will be sent to the former companions of Rochefort in New Caledonia, who are starving and in the direst misery. The sale of the tickets begins to-day. M. Rochefort states that as he wishes to refer to many papers and documents, so as to make his recutal of facts absolutely incontrovertible, and as he cannot obtain the necessary quiet in the city, ne will retire for two or three days to M. Pelletier's country residence at Yonkers for that time, and will give his entire time to composing the lecture, which, however, will not be a mere reading, but will be supplemented with much that will occur to him at the moment. He will probably return to the ci tickets are sold.
It is not probable that M. Rochefort will leave

It is not probable that M. Rochefort will leave America permanently before Saturday week, and Messrs. Pain and Benedie will leave with him.

M. Pascal Grousset, another of the prominent Communiat leaders who escaped from New Caledonia with Rochefort, will probably arrive here today from San Prancisco, and will join his friend. Yesterday evening M. Rochefort, accompanied by M. Pain and M. Benedict, visited the office of the HERALD and spent an hour or two in going through the various departments of the establishment. The process of stereotyping and the operations of the new Bullock press especially interested M. Rochefort, who, as a journalist, is familiar with all the machinery of a newspaper. Leaving the office about eleven, they strolled up Broadway.

THE ROCHEFORT MANIFESTO.

Opinions of the Press ECCHEFORT AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.
[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

Rochefort is a man with a clear, distinct, defined purpose, faith in that purpose, and capable of stating and urging it in just the way his fiery country-

men can best comprehend it.
Suppose that after the election of Lincoln and before his inauguration the democratic adminis-tration had taken it into their heads that his raditration had taken it into their heads that his radical views were firing the South into rebellion and nursing the North into corresponding hate of the South. Suppose that, without warrant of law, they had "for State reasons" sent him and all the other leading abolitionists to the Dry Tortugas. Suppose, further, that the war, nevertheless, did break out, and that as it broke out Phillips effected his escape to Paris, and there published an explanatory protest in the Debats in English and in French. Suppose this manifesto to contain in part a series of revelations of a conspiracy between the administration at Washington and the Southern leaders to crush free speech and a free press in the North, and that that manifesto appeared just after the second defeat at Bull Run. The effect such a manifesto would have created in New England is, in kind, precisely the same as the effect this letter of Rocheiort's will create among the millions of renublicans in France. It differs in

New England is, in kind, precisely the same as the effect this letter of Rochelort's will create among the millions of republicans in France. It differs in degree just so much as, to use Rochelort's own words, the French people are more sensitive, nervous and impassionable, and just so much that their sensitiveness is the more quickly wounded by present sense of utter deleat from a loreign loc, the fall and almost the ruin of their capital.

The truth of this is so clear that in France it can no more be met by calling Rochefort a fanatic than the same name bestowed upon Philips and Garrison met their statement that slavery was a blot on the scutcheon of a free republic. The right of local self-government would be the death blow at once to imperialism and to monarchy, and, rather than that, the Prussan was helped by the army to the avoidance of needing to face that levice or masse, which, under Robespierre and the rest, buried back Germany from the soil of France during the fanaticisms of the first French revolution. Call it order, call it peace, call it consolidation—what you like, centralization is what Rochefort is fighting, and it is what millions of his countrymen are determined to fight, and it is what entralized Germany will not allow France to put down if she can help it.

As usual with Rochefort in defending, urging his pet principle, he adopts the method of attack, and directs his attack always on the man who represents for the monce the power that retards its adoption. His letter of yesterday is as bitter against MacMahon as were his articles against the late Emperor. They are as unjust in many respects and as reckless in all; but it is vain to deny that at this moment they are in every way calculated to fire French pride.

This man Rochefort, pelitically, breathes but the

spects and as reckless in all; but it is vain to deny that at this moment they are in every way calcu-lated to fire French pride.

This man Roenefort, politically, breathes but the atmosphere of '93, and the spirit of '93 never sleeps in France. But it is the spirit of '93 at-tuned, as it were, to the numanity of '74.

IRREPRESSIBLE PEROCITY. From the Brooklyn Union.]

Having so recently escaped from his hideous thraidom, which he expected to be perpetual, a little extravagance, and an exhibition of antics to which we are unused on this slde of the Atlantic, might be expected from him. But his unrestrained whidness and irrepressible ferocity of epithets, as exhibited in the letter published by him in yesterday's Herald, are something for which the public could not have been prepared. He is an excellent specimen of a Frenchman. Our simple-minded countrymen, who hope to go to Paris when they die, may learn from reading Mr. Rochefort's letter, if they had failed to learn from other sources, precisely what kind of company they would be compelled to keep if their aspirations were gratified. "Tigers or monkeys," was voltaire's description of his countrymen; but that was a mild compliment to them compared with M. Rochefort's descriptions of the leading men and the majority of the people of France. might be expected from him. But his unre

A REMARKABLE LETTER. [From the Evening Mail.]

Rochefort's remarkable letter to the HERALD of yesterday affords an unintended illustration of the endless difficulties and embarrassments that beset republicanism in France. His five or six columns of unconnected talk abound in sharp delineations of the absurdities, crueities, immoralities and inhumanities of the various warring factions in Paris, whose only connection consists in a common hatred of monarchy or imperialism, which we must admire.

THE EMPEROR'S MISTAKE

(From the Brooklyn Argus.) Henri Rochefort says that Louis Napoleon caused the slaughter of 200,000 men in order to exile 500. It was, perhaps, well enough to arrange beforehand a programme of those who were to be killed and those who were to be exiled; but what the iriends of order chiefly blame the Emperor for is, that he put Rochefort in the wrong classification. DEADLY FOR TO IMPERIALISM.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

As to his own intentions for the future-whether he proposes to ally himself with Bonapartist, legitimist or republican-he tells us not one whit. We confess to some apprehension of M. Roche-fort's position. The deadly foe of Napoicon, immi-cal to Orleanist and Bourbon airke, and cast aside by the republic, his nuture attitude must of neces-sity be a matter of somewhat dencate indument.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Five Trotting Matches-A Fine Day But Not a Fast Track.

The attendance at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon was quite large, the number of trotting matches announced bringing out the lovers of this matches announced bringing out the lovers of this kind of sport in crowds, and all came well provided with greenbacks to back the favorites in each of the five matches that came off. There was over \$18,000 in the pool box when the horses started for the last heat. The following are the details of the races :-

The First Trot.

Quarter, Half.

can be too 30, with lew takers. There was no satisfied that Ledger Girl had no chance of beating the gray geiding.

First Heat.—The Gray took the lead at the start, Ledger Girl breaking up soon after leaving the score. She broke again on her way to the quarter pole, which point Gray Billy passed ax lengths ahead of her in forty seconds. Ledger Girl broke up again on the lower turn, and the Gray was eight lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:19. Ledger Girl closed on the backstretch, and was only three lengths behind at the three-quarter pole. She closed up on the homestretch, but breaking again, Gray Billy led home a winner by three lengths in 2:41.

Second Heat.—The horses had a good start, but Ledger Girl, as in the first heat, broke immediately after she started, and lost half a dozen lengths. Gray Billy took this advantage to the quarter pole in forty seconds. He was still six lengths ahead at the half mile pole, which he passed in 1:19. Going up the hill of the backstretch the mare closed, and the gray broke up, but just as soon as he left his feet, the mare also broke up, and when she recovered, the gray was farther ahead than previously. Ledger Girl afterwards trotted steadily, and closed at every stride, but the gray was too near home for her to win. Gray Billy won the heat by two lengths in 2:40.

Third Heat.—This heat was a counterpart of the

her to will displain the state was a counterpart of the others. Gray Billy took the lead and kept it to the end, winning by two lengths. He was six lengths in iront at the quarter pole in forty seconds, eight lengths in front at the half mile pole in 1:17), and made the mile in 2:38. The Second Trot.

SAME DAY-Match \$500, mile heats, best three

SAME DAY—Match \$500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

L. D. Ormsby's bik. m. Bet. 1 1 1 1

J. Murphy's br. m. Maggie 2 2 2

TIME.

Quarter. Half. Muc.

First heat. 40\s 1:24 2:53\sqrt{2}

Second heat. 40\sqrt{1:23\sqrt{2}} 2:52

Third heat. 42\sqrt{1:23\sqrt{2}} 2:52

Third heat. 42\sqrt{1:23\sqrt{2}} 2:52

Third heat. 42\sqrt{1:23\sqrt{2}} 2:52

THE EFITING.

Maggie had the call at slight odds before the start, but after the first heat the backers of Bet were willing to lay any odds on the result, but found no takers.

were willing to lay any odds on the result, but found no takers.

First Heat.—Bet went off with the lead, Maggie breaking badly. At the quarter pole Bet led half a dozen lengths in 41% seconds, and was eight lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:24. She kept steadily at work and won the heat by five or six lengths in 2:53%.

Second Heat.—Bet, as before, dashed away with the lead, which she carried to the quarter pole by half a dozen lengths, Maggie breaking. Time, 40% seconds. Bet was about eight lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:23%. She trotted slowly up the hill and Maggie closed on her, but, then coming away, won by three lengths in 2:52.

Third Heat.—Bet again took the lead and was two lengths in front at the quarter pole in 42% seconds, and about the same distance ahead at the half in 1:23%. She came home four lengths in front in 2:52.

The Third Trot.

heat in 2:50.

Third Heat.—Alice Gray took the lend and went
ten lengths ahead of Even Third Heat.—Alice Gray took the lend and week to the quarter pole ten lengths ahead of Even Jane in 40 seconds. Alice was nearly a distance sheat at the half-mile pole in 1:21, and came home on a jog haif a dozen lengths in front in 2:52.

SAME DAY—Match \$400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, catch weights.

John Murphy's s. g. Bricks.

2 1 1 1
George Burchard's b. g. Billy.

1 2 2 2

Bricks had the call at 2, and in some instances 3 to 1.

First Heat.—Bricks took the lead and kept it to the quarter pole, with three breaks, in forty-ene seconds. He made several skips to the half-mile pole, and led past that point in 1:21%, two lengths in front of Billy. Going up the hill Billy closed, but as quickly as he lapped Bricks the latter would break and jump away from nim. Billy, however, trotted steadily along and finally won the heat by a length. Time, 2:44.

Second Heat.—Billy took the lead with the word and passed the quarter pole by two lengths in front of Bricks in thirty-nine seconds. At the half-mile pole he still led two lengths, in 1:17. Going up the hill Bricks broke several times and at each oreak gained on Billy until he was even with him at the three-quarter pole. Bricks then took the lead and won by four lengths in 2:43.

Third Heat.—Bricks took the lead and kept it throughout. He was two lengths ahead at the quarter pole in 40 seconds, about the same distance in front at the half mile pole in 1:20, and came home easily a winner by a dozen lengths in 2:49½.

Fourth Heat.—This heat was a counterpart of the previous one. Bricks took the lead and kept it to the end, winning the heat by 100 yards. He passed the quarter pole in 42 seconds, the half in 1:22, and made the heat in 2:49.

The Fifth Trot.

.The Fifth Trot. SAME DAY-Match \$400, mile heats, best three in

R. Smith's b. g. Humpty Dumpty ... 1 1 0 2 2 Quarter.

Patsey Bolivar was a great favorite before the frace; but after first heat and odds were given on him. Patsey won the fourth, and then he became the favorite at the bets on the race.

THE THE BETTING.

were declared of, and all money in the pool box had to be returned to those who purchased tickets on the race.

First Heat.—The horses went off without the word and trotted their best all the way around, Patsey Bolivar coming in first. When the word was given Humpty Dumpty broke up soon after leaving, but kept in frout, with three breaks, to the quarter pole. He passed that point in 40 seconds. Humpty kept two lengths ahead to the hall-mile pole in 1:18, and, keeping in front to the end, won by two lengths in 2:48%.

Second Heat.—Humpty Dumpty took the lead soon after leaving the score, and Patsey Bolivar, breaking up, lell off half a dozen lengths behind. This advantage he carried to the quarter pole in 28½ seconds. Patsey broke badly again on the lower turn, and Humpty Dumpty was a dozen lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:19, Going up the hill Humpty trotted moderately and Patsey closed on him, being within three lengths of him at the three-quarter pole. They both broke several times, but Humpty Dumpty won the heat by naif a length in 2:44%.

Third Heat.—Humpty and Patsey got away on even terms, but they both broke up on the turn, Humpty recovering first, and leading to the quarter pole half a dozen lengths in 41 seconds. Humpty kept in front along the lower turn; but ce the backstretch he broke up many times and Patsey overhauled him. Time to half-mile pole, 1:20. They both broke half a dozen times on the nomestretch, and passed over the score together on a run. The judges declared a dead heat. Time, 2:48.

Fourth Heat.—Patsey Bolivar took the lead, and kept it to the quarter pole by two lengths in 41 seconds. He was three lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:22, Humpty Dumpty breaking twice on the way there. Going up the backstretch Patsey opened the gap, and, trotting steadily, came home a winner of the heat four lengths.

Fourth Heat.—Patsey Bolivar broke up as soon as the word was given, and Humpty Dumpty book a

the word was given, and Humpty Dumpty took a lend of six lengths to the quarter point in 39 sec-

onds. Patsey closed nicely around the lower turn and was two lengths behind at the half-mile pole in 1.19. Patsey passed Humpty Dumpty on the backstretch and came home a winner by six lengths in 2:47.

Sixth Heat.—Humpty Dumpty took the lead and kept it to the quarter pole in 41 seconds. He then broke up and Patsey went up and passed him before he reached the half-mile pole. Patsey led at this pcint two lengths in 1:23. He then came on steadily, but coming up the homestretch Humpty Dumpty closed and they passed over the acore head and head. The judges gave the heat and race to Patsey Bolivar, but declared all bets off. Time, 2:50. The reason given for declaring the bets off was the belief that Humpty Dumpty's driver did not try to win the race.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

A large number of interested "sports" assemsled at Deerfoot Park yesterday to witness the race for a sweepstakes of \$750. The entries were Phillip Collins' olk. g. Hamilton Avenue, William McMahon's b. m. Lovely B., P. Webber's s. g. Architect. The latter was withdrawn, leaving the race between Hamilton Avenue and Lovely B. Reiting at the start was in favor of Lovely B. at 60 to 50, but, the horse winning the first heat, turned the tide in his favor to 2 to 1. Hamilton Avenue won the first heat in good style, but after that he was utterly demoralized, breaking at every few steps, but neither losing nor gaining by his breaks. A change of driver for Hamilton Avenue was made in the lourth heat, which he won cleverly, making the race very interesting; but the next heat was taken easily by Lovely B... McMahon holding her in while Hamilton Avenue was running round the course.

The following is the

TIME.		
Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat 40%	1:23	2:44%
Second heat 42	1:23	2:45%
Third neat 42%	1:24	2:48
Fourth heat 41	1:23%	2:49
Fifth heat 40%	1:2334	2:49

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Atlantics Again Whitewashed-A

The first game of the championship series be-tween the Philadelphia and Atlantic clubs was played on the Union grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 1,000 spectators, the result being an overwhelming defeat for the Atlantics. From first to last the home club utterly failed in their endeavor to hit Cummings with good effect, and not until the eighth inning did they get a man on the first base or earn a base hit. In the ninth inning, alter two hands were out, Farron, of the Atlantics, got in a safe hit to centre field, and was sent to third by Pearce, who hit safe for a bag. It now seemed as though the ice would be broken and that long coveted run obtained; but Clinton was at the bat, and as he had struck out twice and fouled out once it was not generally supposed he would knock the ball any great distance out of sight, although he might possibly get in some kind of a base hit. But he didn't; he struck out.

get in some kind of a base hit. But he didn't; he struck out!
Dehiman was sick, and therefore could not get out to play, in consequence of which Chapman had to take his place. The change was very disnatrous for the Atlantics, they seeming to lose all their nerve in fielding, and allowed the visitors to score 10 runs off as many base hits. The only redeeming feature of their fielding was a triple play by West, who canght a liner at second base, touched the bag before Eggler, who had gone towards third, could get back, and then threw to first base, where he captured Holdsworth before he could get back to the base.

For the Philadelphias, all played well: two

for the Philadelphias, all played well; two catches by Eggler in centre field (on one of which he made a double play) being especially note-

worthy.
The score is as follows:— PHILADSIBILA.
Players. R 1B.PO.A.E.
Eggler, c. f. 2 2 3 1 0 Harrow, c. 0 1 5 1 3 Holdsworth, 3b 0 3 1 0 1 Bood, p. 0 1 0 1 5 0 4 0 Fulmer, s. s. 2 0 1 1 1 Clinton, c. l. 0 0 0 0 1 Craver, 2b. 1 2 2 0 West, 2b. 0 0 3 0 1 Craver, 2b. 1 2 2 2 0 West, 2b. 0 0 3 1 2 2 York, 1 f. 2 1 3 0 0 Pearce, s. ... 0 1 1 2 2 Pabor, r. f. 1 1 1 0 0 Pearce, s. ... 0 1 1 2 2 Pabor, r. f. 1 1 1 0 0 Pearce, s. ... 0 1 1 2 2 Mack, 1b. 1 0 6 0 0 Clabunan, 1b. 0 0 10 1 1 Mack, c. 1 1 8 0 1 Booth, 1f. 0 0 2 0 Cummings, p. 0 0 2 7 0 Hodes, r. 1 0 0 3 0 2 Totals 10 10 27 11 3 Totals 0 3 27 13 15 Clube. Runs Earned—None. First Base by Errors of Opponents—Atlantic, 1; Phila-

felphia, 8.
Time of Game—One hour forty minutes.
Cmpire—Mr. Matthews, of the Mutual Club. The Athletics and Baltimeres. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1874. The Athletics defeated the Baltimores here to-

day. The following is the score :-

Base Ball Notes."

The Mutuals play the Philadelphias this afternoon

on the Union grounds. The Princeton College nine defeated the Montagues, of Brooklyn, last Saturday, 13 to 9, and the Concord, of Brooklyn, beat the Nassaus, of the same place, 21 to 15. It is reported on good anthority that Jimmy Woods, of the Chicago Club, will be compelled to

THE ITALIAN FESTIVAL.

Mirth, Loyalty, Fun and Terpsichorean Feats.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Victor Emmanuel, as well as in view of the great holiday which Rome delights in cele brating in the beginning of the merry month of June, between eight and nine hundred Italian patriots assembled yesterday at East River Park. It is difficult to put on paper a full description of all the pleasures which the sons of the sunny soil had concocted in order to do honor to the occa-sion. Suffice it to say that they were of a character that carried memory backward to home days in the old country, to the gatherings on the grape crowned bilisides, and to that fuil, free, hearty interchange of the amenities of social life which might well be expected from a community thus set free to enjoy a national festival. At noon the pleasant grounds of the park, rendered additionally attractive by unexceptionally glorious weather, were thronged to the very gates. Prominent among the assemblage was the Columbus Guard, uniformed in the style of the Bersagneri of Italy. When the Italian Consul, Chevalier Fernandino de Luca, arrived on the secene the patriots were drawn up in line and addressed by him in appropriate terms on the importance of the occasion. It was evident, however, that the hearers of the Consul were not all monarchists, jor while his eloquent appeal in behalf of Victor Emmanuel met with great favor from the Piedmontese, there was a decided tack of enthusiasm on the part of those who seemed to think that a republic was not the fittest spot on earth to recount the glories of a king. But that the lestival was a great success there could be little doubt. What with dancing, sack racing, swings, target shooting and all the other avenues of festive entertainmeot which such an occasion generally suggests, the affair was highly appreciated by all who participated. Perhaps the most remarkable leature presented was the unanimity of feeling, to say nothing of the joyousness, with which the guests entered into the spirit of the entertainment. Amid loyal and partiotic shouts it was finally reselved to send a message to Victor Emmanuel congratulating him on the fact that he had reigned twenty-free years as King of Italy. It was forwarded by Consul de Luca, and read to the effect that the Italians of New York assembled in large numbers to celebrate the national festival of the Statuto, sent their enthusiastic greetings to the King for the nappy accomplishment of twenty-five years of his glorious reign. Up to a late hour no answer had been received from his Majesty, and with that commendable appreciation of time, and doubtless aware of the fact that t crowned bilisides, and to that fuil, free, hearty interchange of the amenities of social life

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., which has been on a cruise in Southern waters, sailed from Fortress Monroe on the Istinst, for New York,

[From the Pittsburg Despatch.] Another wave of reform is needed for the muni-cipal government of New York. According to late

advices it has fallen into a state of disorganization that is almost as embarrassing as were Tweed & Co.'s plundering propensities. Havemeyer is biamed for this. The old man's best days are over, and, as at the end of his current term he will be virtually out of the political field, he seems now bent only on giving full play to his whims.

THE VIRGINIA-MARYLAND BOUNDARY LINE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1, 1874. Judge William J. Robertson has been appointed by Governor Kemper to assist Attorney-General Daniels in the Virginia-Maryland boundary line

WEST POINT.

Examination of the New Cadets.

The Colored Candidates All Overboard.

WEST POINT, June 1, 1874. To-morrow the examination of the graduating class will begin; but if the precedents of the past are to be followed strictly this year the day will be given up wholly to the delectation of the Board of Visitors, who will be taken about to see the elephants of the Academy. The gentiemen composing the Board have all arrived, and have organized by selecting Mr. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut, as President, and the Rev. A. B. Kendig, of Iowa, as Secretary. The Board stands now as follows:-J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; General C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; Rev. A. B. Kendig, of Iowa; General Thomas J. Morgan, of Nebraska; Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; O. P. Temple, of Tennessee; Francis Wayland, of Howe of the United States Senate: and Robert S. Hale, George P. Hoar, and Pierce M. B. Young, of the House of Representatives.

The following order has been issued concerning the examination period :-

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
WAY FORMY, N. Y., May 30, 1874.

L. The annual examination will commence on Tuesday, the 2d prox, in the Library, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. till 5 P. M., in the following order:

— First—First class Department of Engineering.

Second—Second class Department of Philosophy.

Third—First class Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

th—Third class Department of Mathematics. —First class Department of Ethics and Law. —Third class Department of Spanish. sth—First class Department of Ordnance and Gu

Steam—First class Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Eight—First class Department of French.

Nuth—Second and third classes of Drawing.

Tenth—second class Department of Chemistry.

Element—Fourth class Department of Mathematics.

Tenth—second class Department of Tactics, and

Thirteenth—Fourth class Department of Trech.

2. During the examination the Meads of Departments of Interactics of Intruction of Chemistry.

3. The Commandant of Checks will cause the sections to be in readiness as they are required.

4. The amistant and seting assistant professors will report daily to the heads of their respective departments of instruction, and keep themselves informed as to the times when their services will be required.

5. The following exercises will take place before the Board of Visitors during the examination, the day for each to be hereafter designated:—

Infantry—School of the battetjon, skirmishing.

Artilley—Light battery drill, slege battery drill, seacoast battery drill, mortar battery drill, seacoast battery drill, mortar battery drill.

Cavairy—School of the Solder mounted, school of the company.

Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill, military

Artillery-Light coast battery drin.

Cavairy-School of the soldier mounted, school of successive states and selected from the soldier mounted, school of the company.

Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill, military signaling and telegraphy.

Ordinance—Fractica utiles of the laboratory.

Small Arms—Use at the sword and bayonet.

By command of Colonel Ruger.

ROBERT H. HALL,

Captain Tenth Intantry, Adjutant.

As I predicted would be the case in my last letter, in which I gave you the names not only of the graduates that are to be, if good fortune attends the efforts of every one of the forty-one would-bethe efforts of every one of the forty-one would-beGenerals of the Army, but of the 114 candidates
for the position of cadets at the Academy, the
examination of the positions has created the
usual sad havoc. Out of 110 who appeared for examination forty-five have been found "deficient."
among them the four colored boys. They will,
therefore, all have to stay until something turns
up to make them candidates again. The following
are the names of those who succeeded in passing
and who will form the Fourth Class after the graduates have left:—

McMarken, Wm. B., Ind.

and who will form the Founts and who will form the Founts and the Richards, J. R., Jr., Va.
Robinson, Charles M., Mo.
Schneeffer, C. M., Ill.
Schreeder, Henry A., Wie
Slayton, F. H., N. Y.
Smith, Abial L., Mo.
Snyder, Wm. T., D. C.
Spilman, B. D., Large,
Starr, Charles G., Ill.
Squing, S. M., Ohlo.
Taylor, Charles W., N. Y.
Tülson, John C. F., N. Y.
Totten, John R., Neb.
Tunlin, James C., Go.
Walden, John, Ky.
Watz, Millard F. Md.
Wheelor, Fred., Wia
Williams W. H. Wash, T.

Luil, George F. Nass.
Martin, Joseph H., Va.

To-morrow there is to be the usual formal reception to the Board of Visitors, who will, whether they like it or not, have several pounds of powder burned explosively in their honor and be called upon officially, socially and amicably by all the officers of the post, to whom the annual reception has become a rite made holy if not wholesome by constant practice, year in and yearout, and by the members of the graduating class who will gothrough the calling ordeal prescribed for them by special order with all that dignity and grace which so distinguish that particular body of gray coats, who know that in a year afterward their gold lace and gaudy uniforms will put team on a level which even ex-Boards of Visitors can never reach.

There is already a large number of visitors at the hotel on the post, and as the hotel two miles south of this opens on Thursday the crowds who always come here during the last week of the examination will not be obliged to sleep out of doors.

OBSEQUES OF J. EDGAR THOMSON.

Final Tribute to the Late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad-Prominent Citizens in Attendance-The Exercises at St. Mark's Church.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1874.

The funeral of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took place this afternoon and was very numerously attended. The remains of the deceased were enclosed in an elegant casket, heavily mounted with silver, and rested on a bier in the south drawing room of the residence corner of Eighteenth and Spruce streets. The contributions in flowers were simply extraordinary, est and most graceful floral designs.

A large crown stood at the head of the coffin, while at the foot was a broken shaft. Upon the lid were inscribed these simple words:—

aged 66 years.

At an early hour many distinguished friends passed in and out, among whom were the following prominent gentlemen:—
Ex-Governor Bigler, General Robert Patterson, Joseph Patterson, John Price Wetherill, George H.
Stuart, George W. Childs, John Wanamaker, Frederick Fraiey, E. C. Knight, Morton McMichael, James L. Ciaghorn, Jonathan H. Pugh, Richard L., Smedley, Robert N. Dawning, Thomas A. Scott, N. J. Cassatt, Theodore Cuyler, Eli K. Price, His Honor Mayor Stokley, George S. Connarce, Henry D. Walsh, Frank A. Comily, President of the Northyen, Frank A. Comily, President of the Northyen, Frank A. Comily, President of the Northyen, F. Wilcott Jackson and A. L. Dennis, of the Consolidated Ronds of New Jersey; Beach Vanderpool, of the Delaware and Lackawanns Railroad; Judges York and Dudley, of Camden, and numerous other railroad men.

The pailbearers were as follows:—Josiah Bacon, J. M. Kennedy, S. M. Feiton, A. J. Derbyshire, G. M. Coates, W. Anspach.

The casket, aiter being carried from the house, was placed upon a bler and covered with purple drapery. The pailbearers, followed by the rolatives and all the prominent officials of the Pennaylvania Railroad, moved away, and proceeded to St. Mark's, church, when the body was deposited in the chancel. The altar was beautiful in its rich flord decorations, and every pew in the great ediafoc was filled. The officiating clergymen were Rev. R. E. Terry and Rev. Mr. Canfleig, rector and assistant rector of St. Mark's, along with Rev. Mr. Riley, rector of St. Clements.

The Strenden St. Here is a green hill far away."

1. Hymn 231—"There is a green hill far away."

1. Psalm cxilli. Erected attention.

1. Hymn 231—"There is a green hill far away."
2. Paalm exitii.
3. The Lesson, xli. Ecclesiastes.
4. Hymn.

"Days and moments quickly flying, Blend the living with the dead; Soon will you and I be lying. Each within our narrow bed."

Each within our narrow bed."

8. P rayers.
6. F saim cxxx.—"De Profundis."
7. itymn 512.
"Lead Thou me on.
The night is dark, and I am far from home.
Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet; I do not set to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me."
Immediately after the conclusion of the above
the remains were conveyed to Woodlands Cemes
Lety, where they were interred with the usual
tery, where they were interred with the usual

"BLESSINGS ON THAT DOCTOR!"

(From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer 1 General Butter is better, but his doctor says that a sea voyage is the only thing that will save him.